

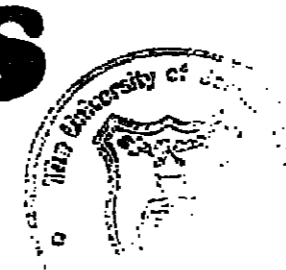
In today's Jordan Times...

U.S. Islam experts due: Page 2
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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordanian Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية تحت إشراف المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Today's Weather

It will be fair, with some low clouds in the morning and westerly moderate winds. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and sea calm.

Table with 3 columns: Location, Overnight, Daytime. Locations include Amman, Aqaba, Dead Sea, Jordan Valley.

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 45 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

Page 6, Number 1756

AMMAN, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12, 1981 — DUL QAIDA 14, 1401

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

C pledges fight teacher govt.

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (R) — Jordanian public service and allied industry unions pledged themselves today to the government's tight policy by a coordinated sign, including strikes against their industrial action.

cow letter to Poles to off union

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (R) — Soviet news agency TASS published an open letter to Soviet workers urging them to resist the Independent Solidarity trade union.

Japanese freighter to blaze on high seas

FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 — Fire raged through the hull of a 171-metre Japanese freighter hauling automobiles today, forcing 15 of the crewmen to abandon ship.

African nationalist dead

LANSBURG, Sept. 11 — The body of a Lesotho newspaper editor was found with the bodies of two others, the Sowetan newspaper reported today.

Information exchange agreement signed Qatari delegation leaves after wide-ranging talks

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (Petra) — Qatar's heir-apparent Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani and his accompanying delegation left Amman for Morocco today at the end of their three-day official visit to Jordan.

according to joint press statement issued today. The two sides stressed the need for further consolidating Arab solidarity and boosting joint Arab action on the international level to confront the Zionist challenge and to render more assistance to the Palestinian people and help them regain their usurped rights and enable them to establish their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Anti-government protests in Cairo belie Sadat's victory in plebiscite

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (R) — Egyptian riot police broke up crowds of Islamic fundamentalists who staged anti-government demonstrations after Friday prayers at two Cairo mosques today.

For the second time in two weeks police fired tear gas near Al Nour (light) mosque as several hundred bearded Muslim students began marching through the streets chanting: "There is no God but Allah."

their funds confiscated by the government. 99.45 per cent back Sadat? The disturbances came as the government disclosed the outcome of yesterday's referendum on the crackdown, reporting that 99.45 per cent of those who voted backed Mr. Sadat's measures.

Arab League to protest Aqsa excavations at U.N.

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (Petra) — The Arab League Council will raise the question of Israeli diggings under Al Aqsa Mosque in occupied Jerusalem at the coming U.N. General Assembly's session and will request the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) to add the city of Jerusalem on its list of places of "international cultural heritage" with the purpose of preserving its Arab and Islamic character.

Paris consents to open SWAPO ANC offices

PARIS, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — France's Socialist government has decided to allow southern African liberation movements to open information offices in Paris, external relations ministry sources said today.

Begin says Arabs don't have to worry Haig: 'Reinvigorated U.S.-Israeli relations will benefit Middle East'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Agencies) — The United States and Israel are formulating a "reinvigorated" strategic relationship that will also benefit other countries in the Middle East, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today.

decision to sell five Airborne Warning And Control System (AWACS) radar planes to Saudi Arabia. "We are not engaged in carrots or sticks, or threats or blackmail with respect to the success or failure of this issue," he said.

David's City archaeologist warned of 'horrible death'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Sept. 11 (R) — A leader of the ultra-orthodox Jewish sect, the Neturei Karta, today threatened Israeli archaeologist Yigal Shilo with a "horrible death" if he does not stop excavating the biblical City of David.

Bobbies seize arms cache in Belfast as Spain hears N. Ireland nationalist

BELFAST, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — British troops uncovered a cache of nearly 350 gasoline bombs in the flashpoint Divis Flats complex in Roman Catholic West Belfast today, military headquarters reported.

Mujahedeen-clergy struggle spreads to Tehran streets

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — Street fighting erupted in Tehran again today as Iran buried 12 members of its security forces killed in recent clashes in the capital.

Begin, 'Arabs don't have to fear'

Mr. Begin said that the Arabs have no reason to fear strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel aimed at blocking Soviet inroads in the Middle East.

New Dutch coalition sworn in

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11 (R) — A new three-party centre-left Dutch coalition government headed by Christian Democrat Prime Minister Dries van Agt was sworn in by Queen Beatrix today.

Bobbies seize arms cache in Belfast as Spain hears N. Ireland nationalist

He said the milk-bottle molotov cocktails were found stacked in 14 crates along with five-gallon drums of gasoline. No arrests were reported.

Middle East Briefs

Norwegian named as Sinai force chief OSLO, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — The defence ministry today confirmed that Norwegian Maj. Gen. Fredrik Bull-Hansen has been appointed chief of the multi-national Sinai force.

Haig, Fahd to meet in Spain

MADRID, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdulaziz of Saudi Arabia will meet outside Malaga in southern Spain tomorrow "to discuss matters of mutual concern."

Jordan Times masthead and publication details including address, phone numbers, and subscription information.



'Plain talk for Israel'

By George W. Ball

IT IS UNFORTUNATE that each side's domestic politics will largely shape the talks between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Reagan...

than negotiations between Egypt and Israel, for no enduring settlement can be attained without the participation of Palestinian representatives.

of Israeli forces. To reinforce Israel's claim to the West Bank, he is seeking by a policy of accelerated settlement...

only hope for effective resistance.

In insisting that the West Bank belongs to Israel, Mr. Begin overlooks the fact that annexation would confront his country with a lamentable dilemma.

These realities cannot be wished away and we should no longer smother them in diplomatic beamishness.

George W. Ball is former U.S. under secretary of state. The above article appeared in the New York Times recently.

Next April, when Israel hands over the remainder of the Sinai to Egypt, the first phase of the Camp David accords will have been triumphantly concluded.

In terms of practical consequences, Prime Minister Begin is opting for territory rather than peace.

Israel's strains and pressures entail not merely political but social consequences, tragically depleting the reservoir of idealism that marked its early, valiant years.

BUSINESS HORIZON Libyan partners in oil and trade

By Fahed Fanek

OIL IS THE KEY to the Libyan economy. Exported oil forms 99 per cent of the total national exports...

Libyan oil for instance is not yet nationalised as is the case in all other Arab countries.

Much was said about reducing production, or boycotting certain Western countries, but nothing materialised.

Foreign companies own a percentage of the Libyan oil production investment, and are accordingly interested in marketing the Libyan oil at the highest price possible...

The value of exports in 1979 was \$15.5 billion of which 99 per cent is oil.

This picture reflects the economic dependence of Libya on its Western trade partners, which may prove very dangerous should a real political dispute erupt between Libya and the West...

Small men's triumph

PREDICTABLE as it may have been, the main result of the meetings in Washington last week between Ronald Reagan and Menachem Begin reflects an extraordinary display of shortsightedness...

The formation of what is in everything but name an alliance between the United States and Israel will only aggravate the sources of tension and instability in the Middle East.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Arabs should not wait

AL RA'I: We consider President Francois Mitterrand's call for a recognition of Palestinian rights as a positive aspect of France's Middle East policy.

De jure recognition of the Palestinians means that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people...

Recognition of the Palestinian rights was, and still is, the goal which the Arab nation is striving to achieve so as to enable the Palestinian people to establish their independent state...

De jure recognition of the Palestinians by the European majority was the fruit of both successful joint Arab action and Palestinian just struggle.

Detrimental U.S.-Israeli accord

AL DUSTOUR: If what we hear is true about an initial U.S.-Israeli agreement on strategic cooperation resulting from Begin's talks in Washington, then the Middle East issue will from now on be either frozen or will no more rank amongst America's priorities.

Israel, feeling quite comfortable under the U.S. umbrella will then resume its military operations against the Palestinians in Lebanon under the pretext of countering Soviet expansion.

Furthermore, a U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement would give Israel additional military and economic aid from the United States.

It is regrettable that the American administration is pursuing a wrong policy line concentrating all its power to counter an imaginary Soviet threat ignoring the real danger which is Israel's aggression that constitutes the real threat to peace.

It may be like sowing seeds on a whirlwind

By Reginald Dale

WASHINGTON: According to a Washington radio station, "country music, motherhood, apple pie and the flag" are the four things that Americans regard as most important.

In pride of place is the new determination to take on the Soviet Union at every possible level of confrontation, whether that means building a neutron warhead or dispatching a handful of American advisers to the government of Honduras.

Mr. Reagan is convinced, almost certainly rightly, that most Americans want the country to regain its role of No. 1 "super-power" and he is setting out to do just that.

Mr. Reagan has launched the biggest U.S. defence build-up in peace time history, despite the threat it poses to economic goals such as balancing the budget by 1984.

Col. Qadhafi is a particularly appropriate target for the Reagan administration, believing as it does that one of the greatest threats to the world is Soviet-inspired international terrorism.

The Reagan team has, from the outset, made clear its scorn for President Carter's policies on human rights. The test of American support for an ally is now its dedication to the struggle against communism rather than its support of democratic principles.

This approach has led the administration into supporting regimes, such as those of Chile and Argentina in Latin America, of which its predecessor was highly dubious.

Since Mr. Reagan came to power there has been a radical reversal of what Republicans see as the "wet" foreign policy of President Carter on almost every world issue.

The Reagan administration has been showing the American flag around the world. The U.S.' new foreign policy is tough, uncompromising, clear-cut and anti-communist. Its critics in the Democratic party argue that that amounts to no foreign policy at all.

China's classification as a potential buyer of U.S. arms has been changed to allow it to ask for a wider range of more lethal weapons...

Reaganite attitudes towards the whole question of the North-South dialogue between industrialised and developing countries, which may or may not be relaunching at a summit meeting of world leaders in Cancun, Mexico, in October.

The need for Third World development is seen in today's Washington as an element in the containment of communism around the globe rather than as something worth-while in its own right...

Under the Carter administration, American officials point out, the West Europeans were begging for strong American leadership—and a stronger dollar. Now that they have got both, they are complaining bitterly.

The problem is that the Europeans also want their views and sensibilities to be taken into account and President Reagan is showing little sign of doing so...

That, of course, would be nothing new. What worries many Europeans is that they are not clear who is actually taking the decisions that affect them.

But in that particular case, Mr. Haig lost out to Mr. Caspar Weinberger, the defence secretary, who argued that Western Europe should not have a veto over U.S. arms policy decisions.

What is more debatable whether it has been fully thought through. In a powerful critique of the policy, Mr. Frank Church, the respected former Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, argued that the Reagan administration's view of the Soviet Union "fails to distinguish between the Russian leaders' more fanciful aspirations and their actual capabilities."

Mr. Haig has gone out of his way to stress that communications with Moscow have been maintained. There have been over 50 contacts—and a dozen written messages—with the Soviet leadership in the last six months, he said.

U.S.-Soviet negotiations on "theatre" nuclear weapons in Europe are to start in November, after an initial meeting between Mr. Haig and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet counterpart, at the United Nations in September.

But however much Mr. Haig stresses American willingness to negotiate, and he does so two or three times a week, the Europeans never seem to be listening and the U.S. is beginning to resent their deafness.

It is not clear, either, how President Reagan is genuine involved in some of these decisions. He likes to be given a simplified explanation of the issue with the aid of his now famous briefing books, prepared by his own White House staff.

This gives enormous power to the staff. It was Mr. Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor on chief policy adviser, who died last year when the president sought to appoint the Libyan dogfight—Mr. Haig or Mr. Weinberger. Mr. Meese is said to be known to his staff as "President Meese" and is adept at playing off the secretaries of state and defence against each other.

Many Democratic critics including Mr. Cyrus Vance, the former state secretary say that if Reagan administration has a foreign policy. That is not quite right. The main lines of its foreign policy are quite clear—it is tough, uncompromising, clear-cut and anti-Communist.

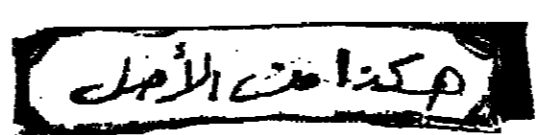
What is more debatable whether it has been fully thought through. In a powerful critique of the policy, Mr. Frank Church, the respected former Democratic chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, argued that the Reagan administration's view of the Soviet Union "fails to distinguish between the Russian leaders' more fanciful aspirations and their actual capabilities."

He pointed out the inconsistencies in maintaining as Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig do, that communism is beginning to be apart and arguing that enormous new resources must be devoted to combatting it.

Vietnam, according to a school of thought, showed the U.S. public opinion would not put up for ever with a foreign policy that disregarded basic American values of decency, honesty and respect for human rights.

For the moment, Mr. Reagan managed to carry public opinion with his image of the decent general even if he is a right-wing hawk. It is also a lucky and popular president. But he cannot be sure that he will never be called to account for some of the seeds he may have sown on a whirlwind.

Financial Times news feature



Jordan's economy: 1980 and beyond (Part IV)

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth and last of a series embodying major excerpts of a Royal Scientific Society (RSS) report on Jordan's economy. In the first three parts, published consecutively on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the authors, Dr. Bassam A. Ket and Dr. Bassam J. Asfour, of the RSS economics department, presented a survey of important sectors of the economy and an assessment of the whole economy outlining concerns and suggesting possible remedies. Today, they offer a brief evaluation of the country's first five-year plan (1976-1980) and the objectives of the second (1981-1985).

The five-year plan (1976-1980)

Introduction
 THIS SECTION, we present a short digression of Jordan's first year plan, its aims and the achievements at the end of 1980. To wit, the targets of the Plan were set out as follows:

Achieving a 12 per cent annual real growth rate of GDP during the five years.
 Augmenting the reliance on domestic revenues in the government budget. These revenues were set to rise by a real 16.5 per cent annually lifting firstly their share of total revenues from 50 to 68 per cent in 1980, and secondly, their proportion to current expenditures from 61.5 per cent in 1975 to 91.5 per cent in 1980.

Reducing the trade deficit from JD 153 million in 1975 to JD 10 million in 1980.
 Distributing development gains among the regions. To achieve these aims, the Plan called for a total investment of JD 765 million at 1975 prices, during the five-year period. Of this total, the private sector was to invest JD 310 million. Finance was supposed to be as follows: 31 per cent from budgetary surplus, 47 per cent from external borrowing, 19 per cent from internal borrowing and the remaining 3 per cent from capital transfers.

Achievements
 On investment expenditure: The total actual figure of

investment spending exceeded the planned target by 10.3 per cent. However, the distribution is very uneven. The productive sectors spent 80 per cent only of what was planned, due mainly to the fact that the Maqarin Dam was not built. New large industrial ventures included potash and fertiliser projects while the existing phosphate, petroleum refinery and cement projects were enlarged. This is beside many intermediary industries for export and for import substitution. Infrastructural spending showed a 26 per cent increase on planned targets. Most significant was — road construction, expansion of Aqaba Port, the Queen Alia Airport, new telephone exchanges, expansion of the water and electricity grids. Lastly, the spending on social services also exceeded planned targets by 58 per cent. The biggest expansionary influence was housing and if that sector was excluded from the figures, the achievement drops to 71 per cent only of the planned target.

2. On gross domestic product: The planned real growth rate of GDP of 11.9 per cent per annum was not met; the actual real rate did not exceed 9.6 per cent. With the exception of the agricultural (by a very small margin of 0.4 per cent) and the construction sector (by a healthy 9 per cent), all other sectors failed to achieve their planned growth rates. We should mention the industry and mining, and the electricity and water sectors. The former sector's performance was hampered by slow growth of phosphate production (target 7 million tons in 1980 compared to an actual production of 3.9 million tons) and the delay in starting of production of the fertiliser project. The reasons behind the construction sector's high real growth rate of 13 per cent per annum were firstly, increased investment in the sector, and secondly, the availability of finance from banks and worker remittances.

3. On domestic revenues in the government budget: The plan envisaged a real annual growth rate of 16.5 per cent, taking the domestic revenues to JD 189.2 million at 1975 prices. However, the achieved growth rate was no more than 9 per cent per annum and total domestic revenues reached JD 129.5 million only. All components of domestic revenues did not rise at the specified rates. On the other hand, total government revenues (including grants and foreign borrowing) grew by an overall 9 per cent annually whilst the plan envisaged 9.4 per cent. In overall terms, the shortfall in domestic revenues growth was made good by the large rise in grants received in 1979 and 1980. As a result, the actual ratio of domestic revenues to total revenues was in 1976, 1977 and 1978 higher than what the plan envisaged, and ratio lower in 1979 and 1980.

4. On the reduction of the trade deficit: Clearly, this was not done. The plan envisaged the trade deficit falling from JD 184 million in 1975 to JD 131 million in 1980. Instead the trade deficit is expected to be well above JD 500 million (JD290 million in 1975 prices). Whilst the plan envisaged a 9 per cent growth in imports, the realised figure was over 23 per cent annually. This was due to: firstly, the expectations were far too great; secondly, the great leap in worker remittances in 1975 and 1976 was reflected on greater demand for consumption, hence the rise in imports; thirdly, the plan expected phosphate earnings to reach JD 81 million in 1980, whereas this will not be more than JD 45 million in current prices (JD 26 million in 1975 prices).

5. On distributing the development gains among the regions: Although this target is rather a qualitative one, there is no credible way to check the degree of its implementation, especially in the short

run. Nevertheless, its importance and relevance to the conditions of Jordan cannot be over-emphasised. The means for distributing the development gains among the regions, has been, during this plan period, to create projects in the North, the South and the Jordan Valley, and hope that these projects will translate themselves into increased incomes of the inhabitants in those regions. As we have no measure of that, and whilst we call for a fresh survey to be carried out, on the distribution of income and wealth in Jordan, we present some tentative results of a survey carried out in 1973 by the Royal Scientific Society's economics department.

The five-year plan (1981-1985)

THE MAIN THEME of the new plan stems from the existing basis of the economy, coupled with the experience gained during the 1970s. The New Plan should take Jordan to new levels of activity on all sectors.

The aims

1. Achieving a real growth rate in G.D.P. of 10.4 per cent per annum: Value added in agriculture will rise by 7 per cent as a result of expansion of irrigated land in the Jordan Valley, improving methods, and by expanding animal products. Value added in industry and mining is set to rise by 17 per cent annually by the completion of projects started during the previous plan, and improving chemical and manufacturing industries.

2. Increasing productive sectors' share in G.D.P.: This share will rise from 38.8 per cent in 1980 to 44.8 per cent in 1985.

3. Active participation in the Arab Development Decade: The new plan calls for co-operation among Arab states and the setting up of joint ventures especially in infrastructure.

4. Increasing the government's domestic revenues: These will be raised to cover at least all of the current expenditures with extras to contribute towards capital expenditure. The ratio of domestic revenues to GDP is set to rise from 22.2 per cent in 1980 to 35.4 per cent in 1985.

5. Reducing the ratio of the deficit in Goods and Services Balance: Although the deficit in goods and services will rise from JD 525 million in 1980 to JD 653 million in 1985, however, its ratio to GNP will fall from 51.9 per cent to 41.5 per cent. Imports of goods and services will grow by 11.9 per cent annually compared to the exports planned growth figure of 19.8 per cent.

6. Providing basic necessities to the citizen and reducing disparity between regions.

7. Improving the labour force: The plan aims at expanding education facilities and vocational training and increasing women's participation in the labour force.

Basic assumptions

1. The expansion of public participation in development.
2. Continuation of a free but mixed economy policy, and further

fostering of private initiatives.
 3. Continuation of Arab countries' support, and that of financing houses. This is envisaged through, firstly continuing budgetary support; secondly, participating in various projects; thirdly, considering Jordan as a centre for Arab cooperation; fourthly, making available the necessary finance on easy terms; and lastly, facilitating trade exchanges between Jordan and other Arab countries, particularly neighbouring ones.

Policies and methods

A. On an economic level:

1. Strengthening the free economy, and valuing private initiative. This allows for participation between the private and public sectors especially in large projects.

2. Achieving a better coordination between the government's fiscal and monetary policies on the one hand, and the requirements of development on the other. Fiscal policy shall aim at increasing national saving and exports and realising a better distribution of the gains of development. Monetary policy shall lead to increasing participation of the banking system in financing projects within an environment of monetary stability to capture inflationary pressures.

3. The government will adopt policies of imposing a minimum level of income sufficient for man's basic needs. This will be linked to productivity and cost of living changes such that it will achieve a better distribution of wealth on a long term basis.

4. The government shall work to find new energy and water sources.

B. On a social level:

1. The government shall adopt policies to achieve the highest level of welfare in the society; better health services, basic necessities in education, spreading benefits of infrastructure.

2. Labour policies shall aim at expansion of base and at regulating labour relations. Women's participation shall be enhanced. The social security system shall also be expanded.

3. Vocational training policies shall be pursued to improve abilities.... etc.

4. All subsidies on supply and petroleum products shall be phased out to allow greater spending on development projects.

C. On Arab Co-Operation:

The government shall persist in supporting joint Arab action and the proper use of Arab resources to accelerate Arab development.

Investment

Total investment expenditure shall amount to JD 2800 million during 1981-1985. Of these, 53.4 per cent shall go to productive sectors and tourism, and the remainder to infra-structure, social sector and services.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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hi retains Miandad as skipper

CHI, Pakistan, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — The Board of Cricket of Pakistan (BCCP) retained Javed Miandad as captain of the national cricket team to tour Australia later this year.

3. beats New Zealand

LUMPUR, Sept. 11 (R) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) beat New Zealand 1-0 in the Merdeka football tournament last night.



CANDLE HOUSE

JEWELRY ARRIVED FROM DENMARK wide variety of beautifully-made candles: hand-dipped and hand-casted candles; tique and twin-pillar candles; ill and floating candles;andle jars; flower candle rings; rough-iron chandeliers; ass, silver and brass candle holders; golden chandeliers; ower-scented candles; idle baskets and birthday candles;

idle House - Zena Building-Jabal Aman - near First Circle - below Ben's Restaurant.

GOREN BRIDGE

HARLES H. GOREN 31 by Chicago Tribune regardless of what you hold. Viewed in that light, your trump honors and doubleton club are quite adequate to undertake game.

Dramatic victories in U.S. Open

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (R) — Bjorn Borg reached the semifinals of the U.S. Open tennis championships with a dramatic 7-6, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6 victory over Roscoe Tanner Friday.

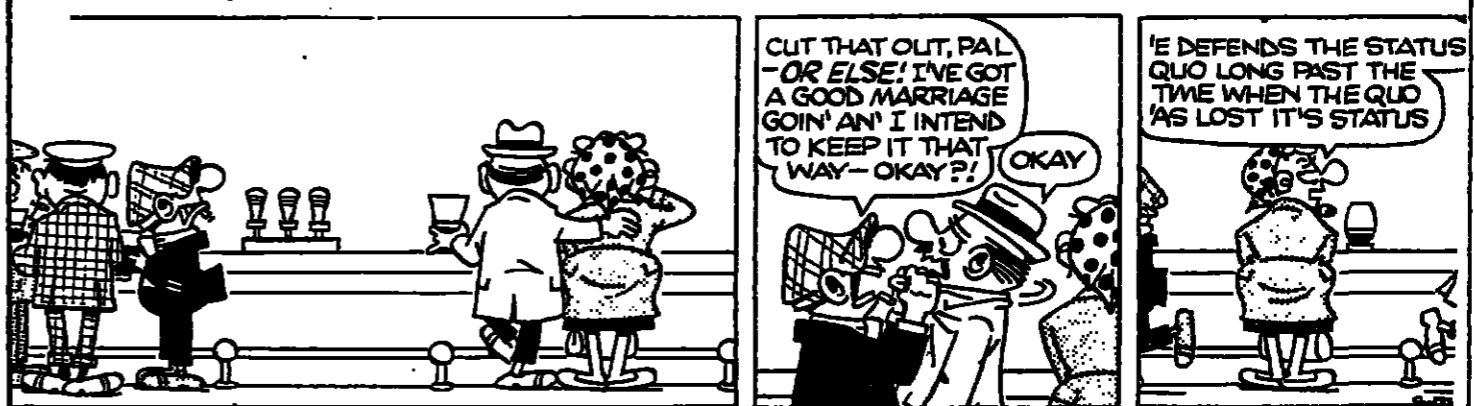
World weightlifting championships open today

LILLE, France, Sept. 11 (R) — Socialist countries took all but three of the 30 medals available at the last world weightlifting championships and their domination threatens to be as complete at this year's event which begins Saturday.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



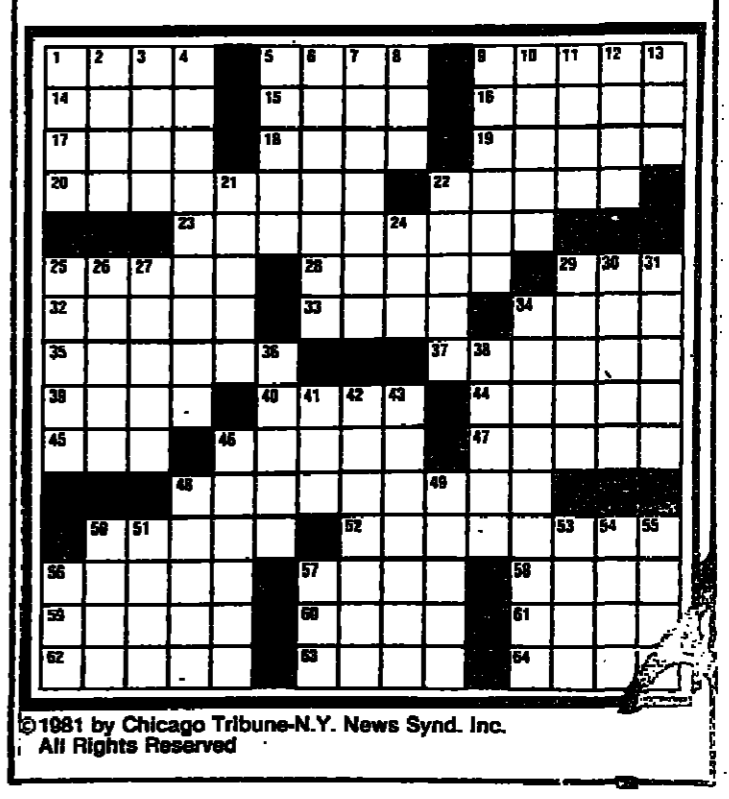
JORDAN ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY TENDER NO. 48/81 TO SUPPLY TWO MOBILE GENERATING SETS

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 12, 1981

THE Daily Crossword by James Barrick ACROSS 1 Blacken by burning 28 Great deal 29 Whittaker!

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson "All you need for skywriting today is a very long pencil."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



WORLD

Thatcher-Mitterrand talks fruitful

LONDON, Sept. 11 (R) — Britain and France announced today they are reviving plans to build a channel tunnel, a symbol of warmer relations between the two countries.

The news was given by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand at a joint press conference following talks in London over the past few days. Both sides described the discussions as very friendly and very constructive.

News that the tunnel file was to be reopened, seven years after Britain cancelled a previous joint venture on cost grounds, was the highlight of a news conference which showed that, despite wide political differences, France's new Socialist president and Britain's unbending Conservative prime minister have established excellent personal relations.

Tanzania's Salim poses sole threat to Waldheim

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 11 (R) — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim faces a formidable opponent in Salim Ahmed Salim, foreign minister of Tanzania, as he seeks an unprecedented third term in office, diplomats said today.

five permanent members—the U.S., Soviet Union, China, France and Britain—have the power of veto. Diplomats here believe that China poses Mr. Waldheim's biggest obstacle. The Chinese at first vetoed his re-election in 1976, in what was interpreted as a signal that they wanted a Third World figure in the office.

Detente likely to be top issue when Haig visits Belgrade

BELGRADE, Sept. 11 (R) — Yugoslav leaders are likely to encourage U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to try to renew East-West detente in talks here tomorrow, informed sources said today.

respectively. And it believes that Poland should be left alone to resolve its own problems. But the differences with the United States are wide, and privately Yugoslav officials profess themselves greatly disturbed by the U.S. stance.

Chile gets another eight years of Pinochet's rule

SANTIAGO, Sept. 11 (R) — Chilean President Augusto Pinochet celebrates eight years of authoritarian rule today giving no sign of slackening his grip on power.

Chilean voters voted for a new constitution prolonging military rule for at least another eight years, a term which is to end in 1989 with presidential elections.

NATO drills start this month

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — More than 400,000 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation soldiers, sailors and airmen are taking part in large-scale war games this month in the muddy fields and cold seas where a "real" battle for Europe would take place.

Picasso's 'Guernica' sent to Spain

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (R) — Pablo Picasso's anti-war masterpiece "Guernica," which the artist vowed would never go to Spain until homeland was freed from dictatorship, left New York's Museum of Modern Art last week on its way to Madrid.

Polish word war goes on as Russians watch

WARSAW, Sept. 11 (R) — A Solidarity regional chief was quoted today as suggesting that the mass labour movement now had leaders capable of forming a national government.

agency TASS has described the Gdansk congress of the Polish free trade union Solidarity as an "anti-socialist and anti-Soviet orgy" in its fiercest attack yet on the movement.

The suggestion by the Szczecin leader, Marian Jurczyk, was reported by the union's Warsaw news service after Solidarity ended the preliminary stage of its first national congress in Gdansk with calls for free elections.

He could not confirm Danish intelligence reports that the manoeuvres could include landing exercises on Soviet territory in the bay of Gdansk, which also washes on Poland.

Cambodia mentions Indian delegation

BANGKOK, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — India will send a technical delegation to Cambodia in October to assess aid requirements, the radio of the Phnom Penh administration has said.

Iranian in U.S. arrested for plot

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11 (R) — An Iranian shopkeeper has been accused of offering to pay \$250,000 for the assassination of Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the late Shah of Iran.

Kabul starts autumn offensive to soften up U.N. General Assembly

NEW DELHI, Sept. 11 (R) — The Kabul government and its Soviet backers have embarked on a fresh diplomatic offensive in advance of a debate on the vexed Afghanistan issue at the United Nations this month.

India says its is concerned about the threat this poses to its security. Washington has said the arms deals is a response to the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan and is not directed against India.

Galileo takes aim at Jupiter

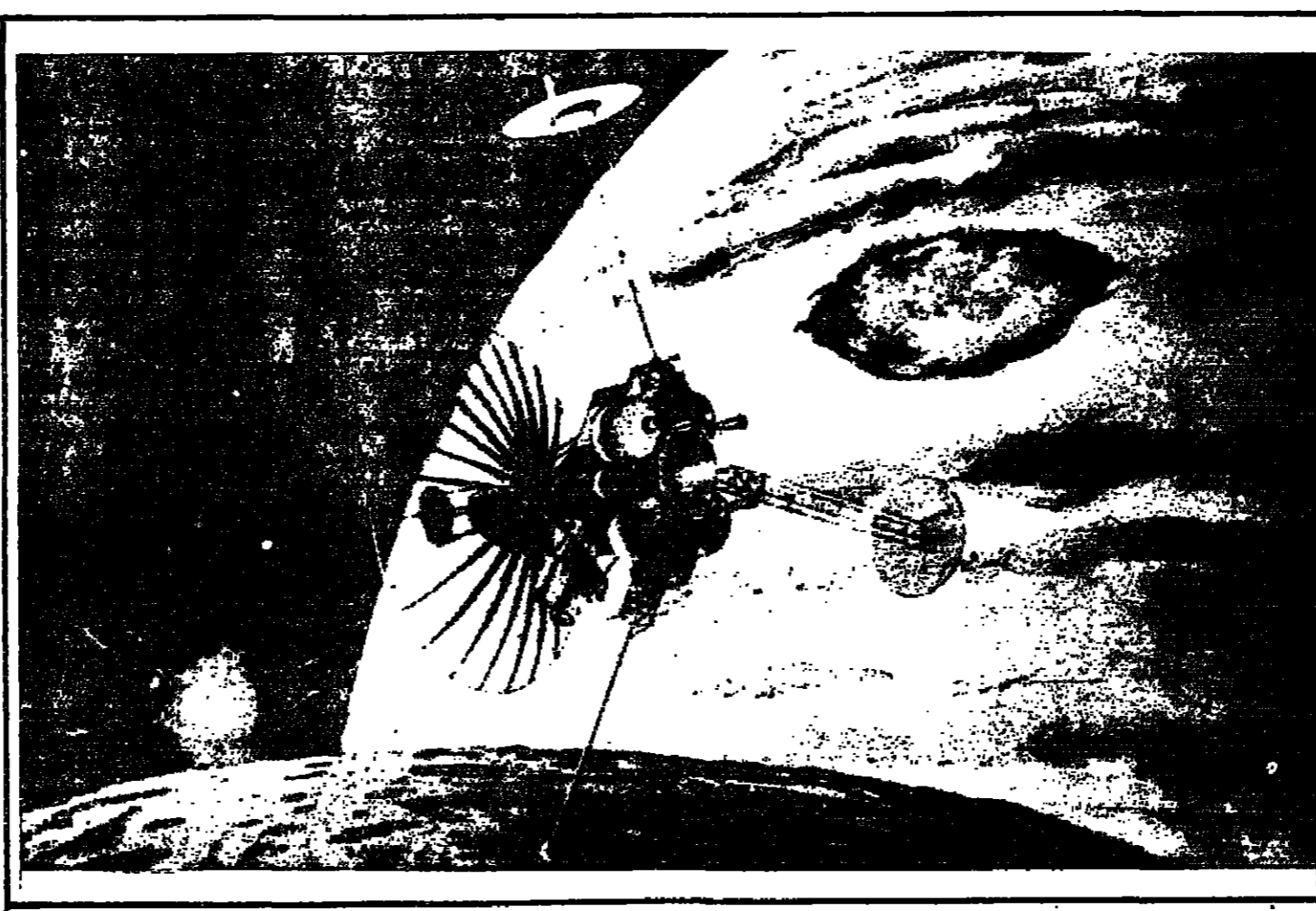
Jupiter looms in the background as an orbiter probe takes a look at one of the planet's larger satellites. In the mid 1980s a Galileo spacecraft (named for the father of astronomical study) will be launched toward Jupiter. It will consist of a planetary orbiter and an atmospheric probe and will relay first-hand data on the Jovian environment back to Earth over a long period of time.

Chinese authors -- rapped for criticising the party

PEKING, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — China's acting culture minister has denied that a "cold wave" has attacked Chinese literature, and reiterated criticism of authors who seek unrestrained freedom of expression.

Meanwhile, Chinese papers have publicised proceedings of a conference at which writers denounced works that revealed doubt about socialism and Communist Party leadership, saying such work could harm China's advance to modernisation.

The party newspaper People's Daily said Yao Xueying, a writer of historical novels, told the meeting: "While we are above what is called life, we will not agree to distortion of reality to depict socialism as ugly or to the claim that the uglier the depiction, the deeper the significance."



Jupiter looms in the background as an orbiter probe takes a look at one of the planet's larger satellites. In the mid 1980s a Galileo spacecraft (named for the father of astronomical study) will be launched toward Jupiter. It will consist of a planetary orbiter and an atmospheric probe and will relay first-hand data on the Jovian environment back to Earth over a long period of time.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

China renews invitation to Sadat

PEKING, Sept. 11 (R) — China has renewed its invitation to Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to visit China, the New China News Agency said yesterday.

No way to keep M.X. fully safe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (R) — There is no way of totally protecting America's new M.X. nuclear missile, a congressional study has said.

Cambodia mentions Indian delegation

BANGKOK, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — India will send a technical delegation to Cambodia in October to assess aid requirements, the radio of the Phnom Penh administration has said.

Iranian in U.S. arrested for plot

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11 (R) — An Iranian shopkeeper has been accused of offering to pay \$250,000 for the assassination of Princess Ashraf, twin sister of the late Shah of Iran.

Soviet spy calls off hunger strike

SPRINGFIELD, Missouri, Sept. 11 (R) — Recaptured Soviet spy Christopher Boyce has called off a 19-day hunger strike after prison officials started force-feeding him.

Bigger U.N. role in human rights urged

GENEVA, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — A U.N. experts panel has recommended creation of an office of U.N. High Commissioner on human rights as an "effective way" for the world body to confront rights abuses.

Chinese authors -- rapped for criticising the party

PEKING, Sept. 11 (A.P.) — China's acting culture minister has denied that a "cold wave" has attacked Chinese literature, and reiterated criticism of authors who seek unrestrained freedom of expression.

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